

FEB 1952 51-4AA

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 16 October 1952

SUBJECT Armament Proving Grounds at Zielonka; German  
Anti-Aircraft Gun

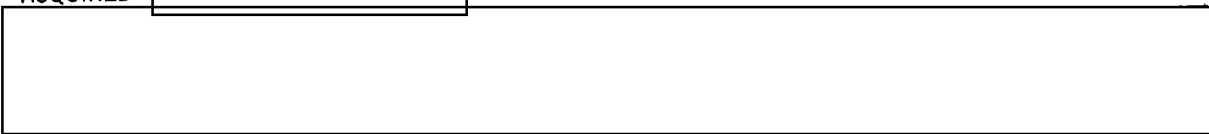
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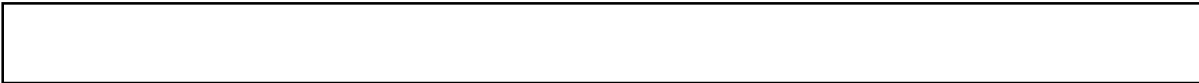
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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



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1. The experimental polygon of the Institute for Precision Mechanics (Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej - IMP) is located at Zielonka, 18 km. east of Warsaw. The IMP is located at ulica Duchnicka 3, Warsaw; it is ultimately responsible to the Polish General Staff and is directly subordinate to the Technical Military Institute (Wojskowy Instytut Techniczny-WIT), situated at ulica Rakowiecka, Warsaw, next to the Commercial School. The general director of the IMP is Dr. Wacław Stetkiewicz, a non-Communist Pole and an excellent specialist. The director of the polygon is engineer Henryk Paszkowski, who is assistant to the chair for ballistics at the Warsaw Polytechnic; also employed at the polygon are two Poles, Colonel Aleksander Korsak and engineer (fnu) Kastro, both of whom were known before the war as specialists in small caliber arms.
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2. At the polygon, there are large stocks of various kinds of unknown or little known German arms, inventions, or special items which were captured during the war and which are carefully guarded at the polygon.  these inventions are, of course, all known to the Russians, since they took possession of everything that they discovered in Poland or in Germany; there are, however, some inventions at the polygon that were discovered several years after the war by the Poles. The Russians could not, therefore, take them to the Soviet Union. Since 1949, all experiments at the polygon were directed and observed by Soviet officers and specialists, who constitute a majority of the polygon personnel.
  3. The IMP has the following materiel at the Zielonka polygon:
    - a. German artillery guns of all calibers, which were used by the Germans.
    - b. German-anti-tank guns and rifles, e.g., Panzerfaust, Panzerschreck.
    - c. English anti-tank guns, piat.

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- d. Light machine guns, and infantry anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns of German, Italian, French, English, American and Soviet origin; the polygon has had guns of Soviet origin only recently.
- e. Grenades and mortars (miotacze min), all of American origin.
- f. Aviation bombs and mines, of various origin.
- g. Explosives, of various origin.
- h. Directors, (aparatury centralny), most of which are Zeiss models for anti-aircraft batteries.

4. The most important item in the IMP's possession at the polygon is an unknown or little known German anti-aircraft gun which is guarded with the utmost secrecy. Its barrel is about eight meters long, and it has a caliber of 150 millimeters. The base of the gun is a very large tripod; when the barrel is level, the total height of the gun is about three meters. The gun is entirely mechanized and is equipped with five electric motors, attached to the gun, which are utilized to move the gun from one location to another and to operate its firing mechanism. All firing data is transmitted to the gun from a director through a remote indicator (dalekowskazywacz).

5. In loading the gun, the shell is transported into the gun by means of a carriage (mechanizm donoszenia) that is fastened to the gun and that turns with the gun. From the carriage, the shell is transferred onto rubber rollers, located on the left side of the gun's breech block (komora zamkowa), which transmit the shell to the fuse setting mechanism (nastawnica zapalnika); this latter mechanism is operated by a special electric motor. When the fuse has been set, the shell is withdrawn and is grasped by three extractors (chwyty podajnika) of a mechanism (podajnik) that transfers the shell from one place to another, and then shifts the shell from its extractors onto a second set of rubber rollers that are located in front of the barrel and on a level with the axis of the barrel; these rollers in turn transport the shell into the chamber (komora nabojowa). When the shell has entered the chamber, all mechanisms of the gun, including the gun lock, (zamek dziala) which closes the gun barrel, are automatically locked; as soon as this locking process is completed, the gun fires automatically.

6. Close to the fuse setting mechanism, there is a platform for a member of the gun crew; this man checks on any malfunctions which may take place in the carriages. On the right side of the gun are two seats for two men whose function it is to check the azimuth setting and the elevation of the gun. On the left side of the gun are two similar seats for two other men; these men check and man the fuse setting mechanism.

7. The gun is connected by means of two cables to the director and to the electric aggregate (agregatu elekt). The gun can also employ electric current from the municipal power system.

8. The shells are all of one piece, i.e., the projectile and the shell case are fixed together. The fuses that are employed for these shells are all of German origin, and are marked with various letters, numbers, and colors; informant could not provide any details of the fuse marking system. The propellant charge for one shell consists of a bag containing about fourteen kilograms of powder in the shape of tubes or pipes (proch w rurkach) and of about 1.5 kilograms of powder in the form of sticks (proch w ksztalcie lasieczek); the powder in tubes is relatively black in color, while the stick powder is the color of light steel. This gun's projectile can attain a height (pulap wysokosci donoszenia pocisku) of 18 to 20 kilometers. All missiles employed at Zielonka are of German origin

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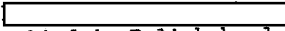
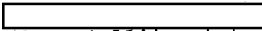
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9. An anti-aircraft gun, or possibly several, similar to the one described above, was captured by the Russians in Berlin and was shipped to the Soviet Union. The gun in the possession of the IMP at Zielonka, however, was discovered by the Poles in the beginning of 1948 somewhere in Silesia; when found, it was in new condition and had never been used.  It is certain that the Zielonka gun is the only one of its kind in Polish hands in Poland. There are, however, indications that similar guns, and ammunition for them, are produced in the Soviet Union and are guarded as the highest Soviet military secret;  it is very unlikely that the Russians will show these guns to the satellite states before the outbreak of war.
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10. Because it was determined to prevent the Russians during and after the war from taking the so-called German properties, the Polish population of Poznan province gathered and hid a large number of unknown or little known arms and inventions of German and other origin. During the years following the war, many items, such as armament parts and instrument panels, have appeared and are still appearing in entirely new condition and still in their factory packing.

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